

## AIR BAG COLLISION JUDGING DEVICE

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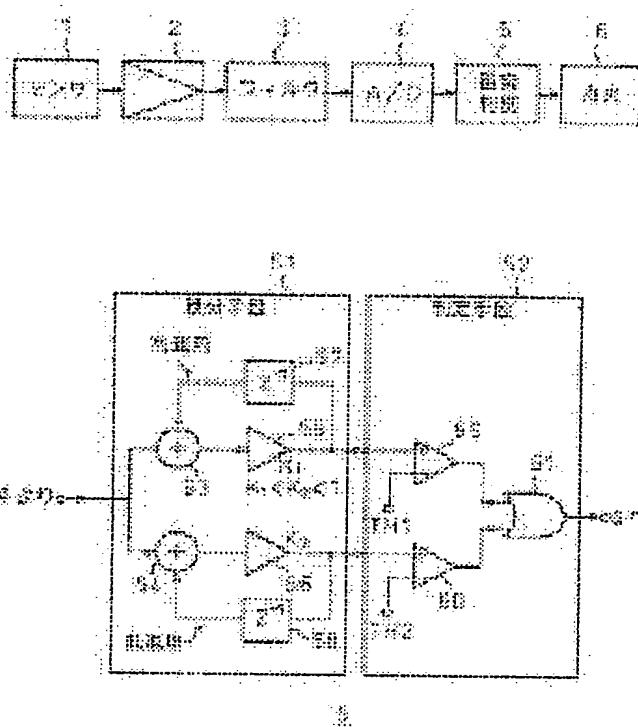
- European:

Application number: JP19950278908 19951026

Priority number(s): JP19950278908 19951026

### Abstract of JP 9118195 (A)

**PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED:** To improve the performance for judging collision by determining inclination of ramp in ramp function data concerning decrease of accumulated integrated value and removal of direct current component by considering a difference of output characteristics of an acceleration sensor when a vehicle collides at a high speed and a low speed. **SOLUTION:** An accumulated integrated value at the time of high speed collision and low speed collision which decreases at a fixed ratio every time when detected data is input and accumulated and integrated in an air bag collision judging device which judges collision based on the accumulated integrated value of the detected data for deceleration detected by an acceleration sensor is obtained to expand an air bag provided in a vehicle. An integration means 51 which makes an decrease ratio at the time of high speed collision larger than a ratio at the time of low speed collision and a judging means 52 which judges collision when the accumulated integrated value at the time of high speed and low speed collision is higher than a predetermined threshold value at the time of high speed and low speed collision.



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**CLAIMS**

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**[Claim(s)]**

[Claim 1] An air bag collision discriminating device which judges a collision based on a superposition integral value of detected information of deceleration detected by an acceleration sensor in order to develop an air bag characterized by comprising the following with which vehicles are equipped.

An integrating means (51) which calculates a superposition integral value at the time of a high-speed collision attenuated at a fixed rate, and a low speed collision whenever it inputs and carries out the superposition integral of said detected information, and makes an attenuation rate at the time of a high-speed collision larger than a rate at the time of a low speed collision.

A judging means (52) judged to be a collision when a superposition integral value at the time of said high-speed collision or a low speed collision is larger than a prescribed threshold value at the time of a high-speed collision or a low speed collision.

[Claim 2] The air bag collision discriminating device comprising according to claim 1:  
Said detected information.

A ramp function generating means (53) which asks for a ramp function at the time of a high-speed collision which compares a constant aggregate value adding a constant which decides lamp inclination to be the last ramp function data, and uses the smaller one as this ramp function data, and a low speed collision, and makes lamp inclination at the time of a high-speed collision larger than lamp inclination at the time of a low speed collision.

A difference at the time of a high-speed collision of said detected information and ramp function data at the time of a high-speed collision.

Difference means forming (54) which searches for a difference at the time of a low speed collision of said detected information and ramp function data at the time of a high-speed collision, and uses these differences as input detected information of said integrating means (51).

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## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

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### [Detailed Description of the Invention]

#### [0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the air bag collision discriminating device which improves the performance of collision distinction especially in consideration of a difference of the output characteristics of the acceleration sensor in a high-speed collision and a low speed collision about an air bag collision discriminating device.

#### [0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] In the airbag system of such [ conventionally ] a field. The acceleration (G) sensor attached to the body detects the shock at the time of a collision (deceleration), It judges whether it is the collision which should develop an air bag by ECU (electronic control unit), in being required, it sends to the inflator equipped with the electrical signal in the steering wheel, and a generation-of-gas agent is burned, and the air bag is expanded. It prevents an air bag's restraining a crew member's head or thorax, and a head and a thorax carrying out a secondary collision to a steering wheel or a windshield. Although these the operations of a series of change with an impact configuration and collision speed, they must be performed very much with 30 to 40 ms for a short time after an electrical signal comes out for 10 to 30 ms from a collision to a collision judgement until an air bag expands thoroughly. An air bag catches and takes care of a crew member, and it is shrunken, absorbing energy by extracting gas simultaneously, and all the operation completion time is the time for about about 0.1 to 0.15 second. In spite of being the frequency [ that the airbag system operates once among the lifetimes of vehicles ] whether lends and there is, At the time of the 1 time, it must operate certainly, and it must be made not to have to operate when it should not operate conversely (un-colliding and minor collision without the necessity for deployment of a bag). For this reason, the high-reliability of an airbag system is required.

[0003] Therefore, the ignition signal is enabled to generate when the value which carries out the superposition integral of the output of an acceleration sensor to an air bag collision discriminating device, and has an integral value in it is reached. When infinite integral

processing performs this superposition integral, in consideration of the time of un-colliding, this superposition integral value is attenuated with the fixed damping time constant. Also when it is not a actual collision, it is to prevent it from the output of an acceleration sensor being accumulated gradually and distinguishing from a collision.

[0004]Since the air bag collision discriminating device is overlapped on the dc component unrelated to the deceleration at the time of a collision to the output of an acceleration sensor, The difference of exchange data and ramp function data is taken to the exchange data about the deceleration at the time of a collision, using ramp function data as a dc component, and this dc component is removed.

[0005]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention]Drawing 7 is a figure showing the output of the acceleration sensor at the time of a high-speed collision and a low speed collision. As shown in this figure, at the time of a high-speed collision, the output of an acceleration sensor has big amplitude for a short time, and it is the characteristic which serves as amplitude whose output of an acceleration sensor is small at a long time at the time of a low speed collision to this. For this reason, if attenuation of the above-mentioned superposition integral value is made the same in the time of a high-speed collision and a low speed collision, for example a damping time constant will be enlarged according to the time of a high-speed collision, a superposition integral value will become [ too little ] in response to the influence of attenuation at the case at the time of a low speed collision, and there is a problem that judgment of a collision is overdue. Next, there is a problem that it will become excessive at the case at the time of a high-speed collision in response to the influence of the output of an acceleration sensor whose superposition integral value is not a actual collision if a damping time constant is made small, for example according to the time of a low speed collision, and judgment of a collision becomes early.

[0006]Supposing it uses the same ramp function data in the time of a high-speed collision and a low speed collision, when inclination of a lamp is enlarged according to the time of a high-speed collision, a dc component will be greatly estimated to be a case at the time of a low speed collision, a superposition integral value becomes [ too little ], and there is a problem that judgment of a collision is overdue. There is a problem that it considers that the noise of an acceleration sensor is also a deceleration component at the time of a high-speed collision, and a superposition integral value becomes excessive, when inclination of a lamp is made small according to the time of a low speed collision, and judgment of a collision becomes early.

[0007]Therefore, in view of the above-mentioned problem, at the time of a high-speed collision, this invention can set up properly attenuation of the superposition integral of the output of an acceleration sensor, and inclination of ramp function data, and an object of this invention is to provide the air bag collision discriminating device which can improve the distinction normalcy of a collision at the time of a low speed collision.

[0008]

[Means for Solving the Problem] In order to develop an air bag with which vehicles are equipped in order to solve said problem, based on a superposition integral value of detected information of deceleration detected by an acceleration sensor, this invention judges a collision and provides an air bag collision discriminating device which has the next composition. Namely, a superposition integral value at the time of a high-speed collision attenuated at a fixed rate whenever it inputs and carries out the superposition integral of said detected information to an air bag collision discriminating device, and a low speed collision is calculated, An integrating means which makes an attenuation rate at the time of a high-speed collision larger than a rate at the time of a low speed collision, and a judging means judged to be a collision when a superposition integral value at the time of said high-speed collision or a low speed collision is larger than a prescribed threshold value at the time of a high-speed collision or a low speed collision are established. Since this device enabled it to set up attenuation of a superposition integral according to output characteristics at the time of a high-speed collision of an acceleration sensor, and a low speed collision, distinction of a high-speed collision and a low speed collision could be performed properly.

[0009] It asks for a ramp function at the time of a high-speed collision which compares a constant aggregate value adding a constant which decides lamp inclination to be this said detected information and last ramp function data, and uses the smaller one as this ramp function data, and a low speed collision, A ramp function generating means which makes lamp inclination at the time of a high-speed collision larger than lamp inclination at the time of a low speed collision, A difference at the time of a high-speed collision of said detected information and ramp function data at the time of a high-speed collision and a difference at the time of a low speed collision of said detected information and ramp function data at the time of a high-speed collision are searched for, and difference means forming which uses these differences as input detected information of said integrating means is established. Since this device enabled it to set up inclination of ramp function data properly according to output characteristics at the time of a high-speed collision of an acceleration sensor, and a low speed collision in addition to setting out of proper attenuation of said superposition integral, distinction of a high-speed collision and a low speed collision could be performed more properly.

[0010]

[Embodiment of the Invention] An embodiment of the invention is described with reference to drawings below. Drawing 1 is a figure showing the entire configuration of the air bag collision discriminating device concerning an embodiment of the invention. As shown in this figure, an air bag collision discriminating device possesses the semiconductor type acceleration (G) sensor 1 which detects the deceleration of vehicles. The amplifier 2 is connected to this acceleration sensor 1 in order to amplify a detecting signal. The filter 3 from which the undesired signal included in a detecting signal is removed is connected to this amplifier 2. In order to change an analog signal into digital data, A/D converter 4

(Analog to Digital Converter) is connected to this filter 3. The collision discrimination section 5 which judges the existence of a collision from the detected information changed into this A/D converter 4 is formed. The ignition 6 which develops an air bag by this judgment is formed in the latter part of this collision discrimination section 5.

[0011] Drawing 2 is a figure showing the composition of the collision discrimination section 5 of drawing 1. As shown in this figure, the integrating means 51 and the judging means 52 are formed in the collision discrimination section 5. The adding machines 53 and 54 which input the detected information into which the integrating means 51 was changed from A/D converter 4, The amplifiers 55 and 56 which the output of the adding machines 53 and 54 is connected, respectively, and are amplified with the amplification factor  $k_1 (<1)$  and the amplification factor  $k_2 (<1)$ , and the delay devices 57 and 58 which only 1 sampling period is delayed in the output of the amplifiers 55 and 56, and form the input of another side of said adding machines 53 and 54 are formed. It is  $k_1 < k_2$  here. Thus, in [ carry out the superposition integral of the detected information to the integrating means 51 independently in the time of a low speed collision at the time of a high-speed collision, make it face to decrease the value of this superposition integral, and ] the time of un-colliding as  $k_1 < k_2$ , Attenuation of the superposition integral value  $SUM_f$  at the time of a high-speed collision is made larger than attenuation of the superposition integral value  $SUM_s$  at the time of a low speed collision.

[0012] It is connected to the judging means 52 at the output of the amplifiers 55 and 56, The comparators 59 and 60 which input the superposition integral values  $SUM_f$  and  $SUM_s$  at the time of a low speed collision, and make a judgment of a high-speed collision and a low speed collision as compared with threshold  $TH_1$  and  $TH_2$ , respectively at the time of a high-speed collision, The logical addition part 61 which is connected to the output of the comparators 59 and 60, and outputs one decision result of the judgment of a high-speed collision and a low speed collision is formed. Here, threshold  $TH_1$  and  $TH_2$  are the superposition integral values for making a judgment of a high-speed collision and a low speed collision.

[0013] At the time of a high-speed collision, according to each in the time of a low speed collision Thus, the superposition integral value  $SUM_f$ . Since  $SUM_s$  is computed and the attenuation at the time of un-colliding can be properly set up to each superposition integral value in consideration of the output characteristics of the acceleration sensor at the time of a low speed collision at the time of a high-speed collision, as compared with the former, improvement in distinction of the collision in the time of a low speed collision is attained at the time of a high-speed collision. Drawing 3 is a figure showing another composition of the collision discrimination section 5 of drawing 1. As shown in this figure, the ramp function generating means 53 and the difference means forming 54 of the preceding paragraph of the integrating means 51 and the judging means 52 are provided in the collision discrimination section 5.

[0014] This ramp function generating means 53 inputs the detected information of an

acceleration sensor from A/D converter 4, and is  $Rampf(n) = \min(\text{detected information}(n), Rampf(n-1)+kf)$  as ramp function Rampf at the time of a high-speed collision (n), and ramp function Ramps at the time of a low speed collision (n).

$Ramps(n) = \min(\text{detected information}(n), Ramps(n-1)+ks)$

It generates. n is an ordinal number of a sampling here, and at the time of a high-speed collision, kf is a lamp generating constant of business, ks is a lamp generating constant of business at the time of a low speed collision, and it is  $kf > ks$ .

[0015] Drawing 4 is a figure explaining ramp function generating at the time of the high-speed collision by the ramp function generating means 53. As shown in this figure, to detected information ramp function Rampf at the time of a high-speed collision (n), In A1->A2, A3->A4, A5->A6, and A7->A8, it is  $Rampf(n) = Rampf(n-1)+kf$ , and is  $Rampf(n) = \text{detected information}(n)$  at A2->A3, A4->A5, and A6->A7.

It comes out.

[0016] Drawing 5 is a figure explaining ramp function generating at the time of the low speed collision by the ramp function generating means 53. As shown in this figure, to detected information, ramp function Ramps at the time of a low speed collision (n) is  $Ramps(n) = Ramps(n-1)+ks$  in B1->B-2 and A3->A4, and is  $Ramps(n) = \text{detected information}(n)$  at B-2->A3.

It comes out.

[0017] Next, the difference means forming 54 inputs the ramp function at the time of a low speed collision from A/D converter 4 at the time of the high-speed collision from detected information and the ramp function generating means 53, and is  $Af(n) = \text{detected information}(n) - Rampf(n)$  about the difference Af at the time of a low speed collision (n), and As (n) data at the time of the following high-speed collisions.

$As(n) = \text{detected information}(n) - Ramps(n)$

It computes by carrying out.

[0018] These differences Af (n) and As (n) data are inputted into the adding machines 53 and 54 of the integrating means 51. Drawing 6 is a flow chart explaining operation of a series of an air bag collision discriminating device. The input process of an acceleration sensor and filtering are performed in Step S1.

[0019] In Step S2, ramp function Rampf for a high-speed collision is calculated. In Step S3, the difference Af for a high-speed collision is calculated. In step S4, the superposition integral accompanied by the attenuation for a high-speed collision is performed, and SUMf is calculated as follows.

In  $SUMf(n) = \{SUMf(n-1) + Af(n)\}$  and the kf step S5, ramp function Ramps for low speed collisions is calculated.

[0020] In Step S6, the difference As for low speed collisions is calculated. In Step S7, the superposition integral accompanied by the attenuation for low speed collisions is performed, and SUMs is calculated as follows.

$SUMf > TH1$  is judged in  $SUMs(n) = \{SUMs(n-1) + As(n)\}$  and the ks step S8. If this judgment

is "YES", it is judged as a high-speed collision and progresses to Step S10, and if it is "NO", it progresses to step S9.

[0021]In step S9, if it is not a high-speed collision, SUMs>TH2 will be judged. If this judgment is "YES", it progresses to Step S10, and interruption closing is performed if it is "NO." In Step S10, if Step S8 and judgment of 9 are "YES(s)", ignition treatment is performed, and interruption closing is performed.

[0022]Thus, at the time of a high-speed collision, at the time of a low speed collision, attenuation of the superposition integral of the output of an acceleration sensor and inclination of ramp function data can be set up properly, and the distinction normalcy of a collision can be improved now.

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**DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS**

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**[Brief Description of the Drawings]**

[Drawing 1]It is a figure showing the entire configuration of the air bag collision discriminating device concerning an embodiment of the invention.

[Drawing 2]It is a figure showing the composition of the collision discrimination section 5 of drawing 1.

[Drawing 3]It is a figure showing another composition of the collision discrimination section 5 of drawing 1.

[Drawing 4]It is a figure explaining ramp function generating at the time of the high-speed collision by the ramp function generating means 53.

[Drawing 5]It is a figure explaining ramp function generating at the time of the low speed collision by the ramp function generating means 53.

[Drawing 6]It is a flow chart explaining operation of a series of an air bag collision discriminating device.

[Drawing 7]It is a figure showing the output of the acceleration sensor at the time of a high-speed collision and a low speed collision.

**[Description of Notations]**

1 -- Acceleration sensor

5 -- Collision discriminating means

51 -- Integrating means

52 -- Judging means

53 -- Ramp function generating means

54 -- Difference means forming

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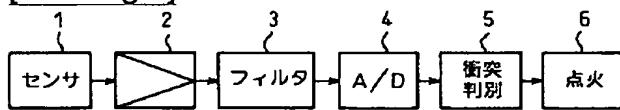
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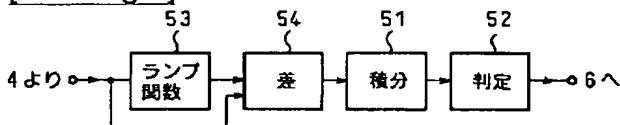
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## DRAWINGS

## [Drawing 1]

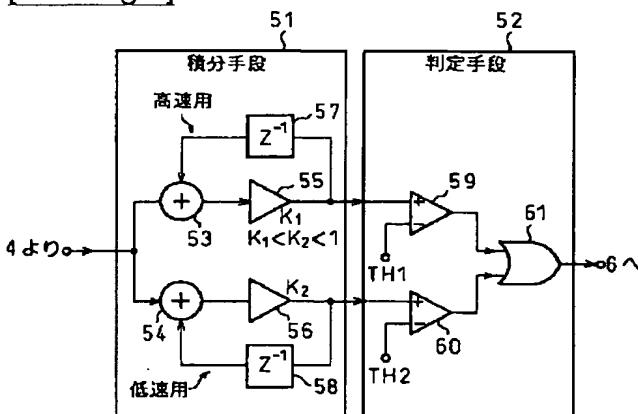


## [Drawing 3]



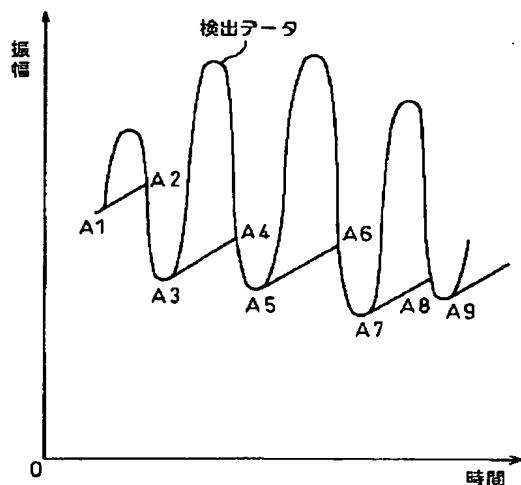
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## [Drawing 2]

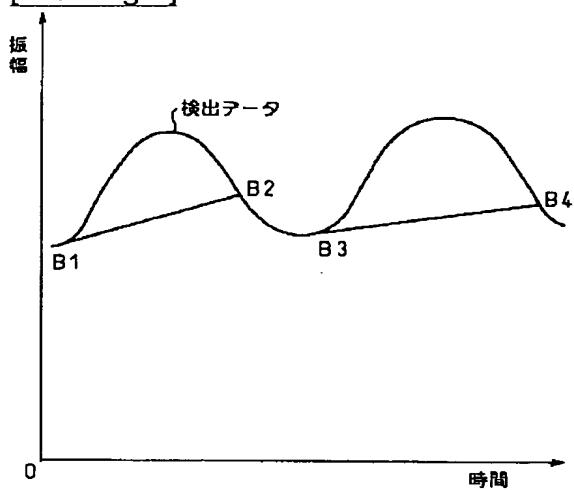


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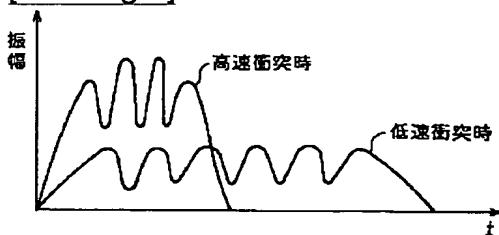
## [Drawing 4]



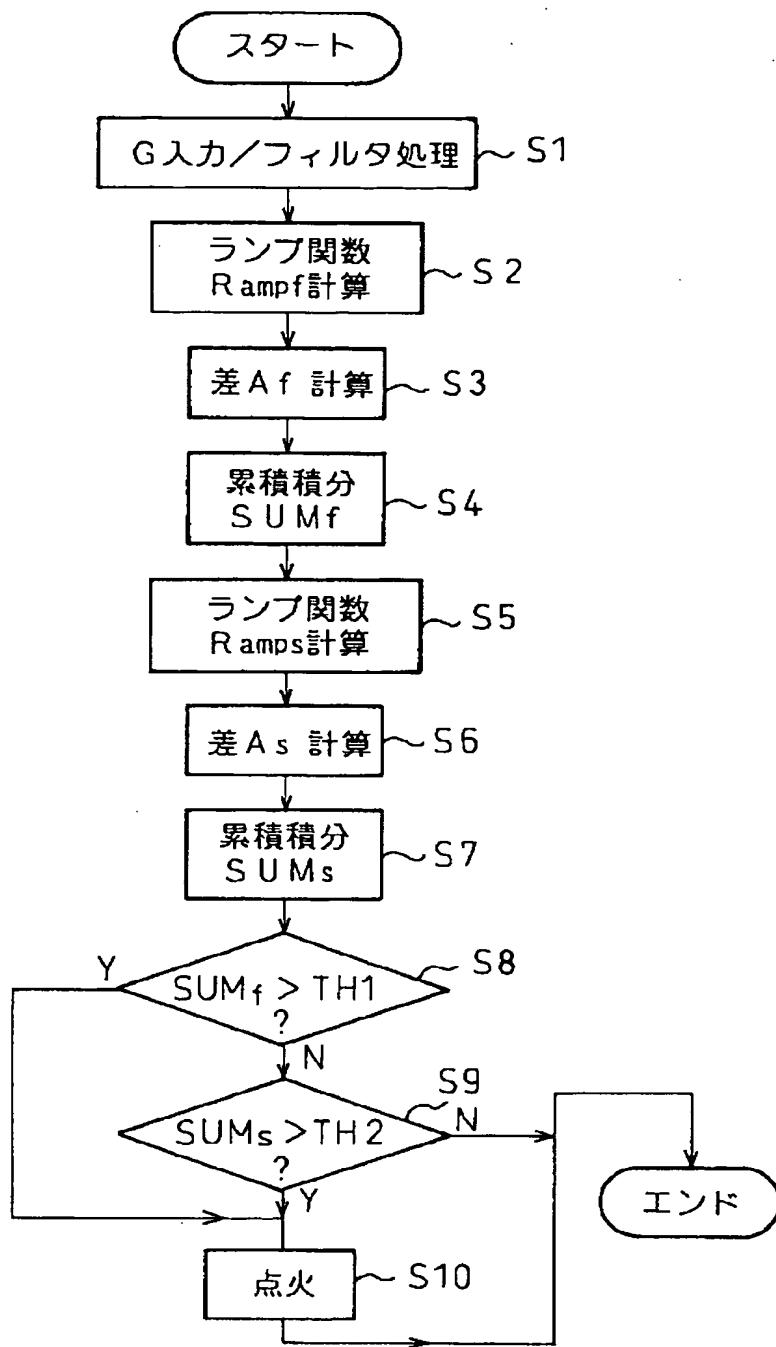
[Drawing 5]



[Drawing 7]



[Drawing 6]



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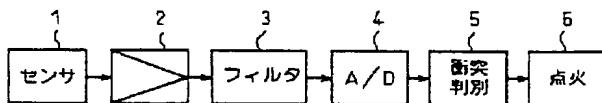
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(54)【発明の名称】 エアバッグ衝突判別装置

(57)【要約】

【課題】 高速衝突、低速衝突での加速度センサの出力特性の相違を考慮して累積積分値の減衰、直流成分の除去に関するランプ関数データのランプ傾きを決定し、衝突判別の性能を向上する。

【解決手段】 車両に装備されるエアバッグを展開するために、加速度センサにより検出された減速度の検出データの累積積分値を基に、衝突を判断するエアバッグ衝突判別装置に、検出データを入力し累積積分する毎に一定の割合で減衰させる高速衝突時及び低速衝突時の累積積分値を求める、高速衝突時の減衰割合を低速衝突時の割合よりも大きくする積分手段51と、高速衝突時又は、低速衝突時の累積積分値が高速衝突時又は、低速衝突時の所定閾値よりも大きい場合には衝突と判定する判定手段52とが設けられる。



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## 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 車両に装備されるエアバッグを展開するために、加速度センサにより検出された減速度の検出データの累積積分値を基に、衝突を判断するエアバッグ衝突判別装置において、

前記検出データを入力し累積積分する毎に一定の割合で減衰させる高速衝突時及び低速衝突時の累積積分値を求め、高速衝突時の減衰割合を低速衝突時の割合よりも大きくする積分手段(51)と、

前記高速衝突時又は、低速衝突時の累積積分値が高速衝突時又は、低速衝突時の所定閾値よりも大きい場合には衝突と判定する判定手段(52)とを備えることを特徴とするエアバッグ衝突判別装置。

【請求項2】 さらに、今回の前記検出データと、前回のランプ関数データにランプ傾きを決める定数を加算した定数加算値とを比較して小さい方を今回のランプ関数データとする高速衝突時及び低速衝突時のランプ関数を求め、高速衝突時のランプ傾きを低速衝突時のランプ傾きよりも大きくするランプ関数発生手段(53)と、前記検出データと高速衝突時のランプ関数データの高速衝突時の差と、前記検出データと高速衝突時のランプ関数データの低速衝突時の差を求め、これらの差を前記積分手段(51)の入力検出データとする差形成手段(54)とを備えることを特徴とする、請求項1に記載のエアバッグ衝突判別装置。

## 【発明の詳細な説明】

## 【0001】

【発明の属する技術分野】 本発明はエアバッグ衝突判別装置に関し、特に、高速衝突、低速衝突での加速度センサの出力特性の相違を考慮して衝突判別の性能を向上するエアバッグ衝突判別装置に関する。

## 【0002】

【従来の技術】 従来このような分野のエアバッグシステムでは、衝突時の衝撃(減速度)を車体に取り付けた加速度(G)センサで検出し、ECU(electronic control unit)でエアバッグを展開させるべき衝突か否かを判定し、必要な場合には電気信号をステアリングホイール内に装着されたインフレータに送り、ガス発生剤を燃焼させてエアバッグを膨張させている。エアバッグは乗員の頭部あるいは胸部を拘束し、頭部、胸部がステアリングホイールあるいはウインドシールドに二次衝突することを防ぐ。これらの一連の動作は、衝突形態、衝突速度により異なるが、衝突から衝突判定まで10~30ms、電気信号が出てからエアバッグが完全に膨張するまで30~40msとごく短時間で行わなければならない。エアバッグは乗員を受け止めて保護し、同時にガスを抜くことによってエネルギーを吸収しながら縮んで行き、すべての動作完了時間は約0.1~0.15秒程度の時間である。エアバッグシステムは、車両の一生のうちで1度作動するかしないかという頻度であるにも拘わ

らず、その1回のときには確実に作動しなければならないし、逆に作動すべきでないとき(非衝突やバッグの展開の必要のない軽微な衝突)には作動しないようにしなければならない。このため、エアバッグシステムの高信頼度が要求される。

【0003】 したがって、エアバッグ衝突判別装置には、加速度センサの出力を累積積分し、積分値がある値に達した時点で点火信号が発生するのを可能にしてある。この累積積分を無限積分処理により行う場合には、

10 非衝突時を考慮して、この累積積分値を一定の時定数で減衰させている。実際の衝突ではない場合にも、加速度センサの出力が徐々に累積されて、衝突と判別するのを防止するためである。

【0004】 また、エアバッグ衝突判別装置には、加速度センサの出力に衝突時の減速度と無関係な直流成分が重畳されているので、衝突時の減速度に関する交流データに対して直流成分としてランプ関数データを用いて、交流データとランプ関数データとの差を取ってこの直流成分を除去するようにしてある。

## 【0005】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】 図7は高速衝突、低速衝突時の加速度センサの出力を示す図である。本図に示すように、高速衝突時には加速度センサの出力は短時間に大きな振幅を持ち、これに対して低速衝突時には加速度センサの出力は長時間で小さな振幅となる特性である。このため、上記累積積分値の減衰を高速衝突時と低速衝突時とで同じくすると、例えば高速衝突時に合わせて減衰時定数を大きくすると、低速衝突時の場合には累積積分値が減衰の影響を受けて過少となり、衝突の判断が遅れるとの問題がある。次に、例えば低速衝突時に合わせて減衰時定数を小さくすると、高速衝突時の場合には累積積分値が、実際の衝突ではない、加速度センサの出力の影響を受けて過大となり、衝突の判断が早くなるとの問題がある。

【0006】 さらに、仮に高速衝突時と低速衝突時で同じランプ関数データを使用したとすると、高速衝突時に合わせてランプの傾きを大きくした場合には低速衝突時の場合には直流成分を大きく見積もることになり累積積分値が過少となり、衝突の判断が遅れるとの問題がある。低速衝突時に合わせてランプの傾きを小さくした場合には高速衝突時に加速度センサのノイズも減速度成分とみなして累積積分値が過大となり、衝突の判断が早くなるとの問題がある。

【0007】 したがって、本発明は、上記問題に鑑み、高速衝突時、低速衝突時に、加速度センサの出力の累積積分の減衰、ランプ関数データの傾きを適正に設定でき、衝突の判別正常を向上できるエアバッグ衝突判別装置を提供することを目的とする。

## 【0008】

【課題を解決するための手段】 本発明は、前記問題点を

解決するために、車両に装備されるエアバッグを展開するために、加速度センサにより検出された減速度の検出データの累積積分値を基に、衝突を判断し、次の構成を有するエアバッグ衝突判別装置を提供する。すなわち、エアバッグ衝突判別装置に、前記検出データを入力し累積積分する毎に一定の割合で減衰させる高速衝突時及び低速衝突時の累積積分値を求め、高速衝突時の減衰割合を低速衝突時の割合よりも大きくする積分手段と、前記高速衝突時又は、低速衝突時の累積積分値が高速衝突時又は、低速衝突時の所定閾値よりも大きい場合には衝突と判定する判定手段とが設けられる。この装置により、加速度センサの高速衝突、低速衝突時の出力特性に応じて累積積分の減衰を設定することが可能になるので、高速衝突、低速衝突の判別を適正に行うことができるようになった。

【0009】さらに、今回の前記検出データと、前回のランプ関数データにランプ傾きを決める定数を加算した定数加算値とを比較して小さい方を今回のランプ関数データとする高速衝突時及び低速衝突時のランプ関数を求め、高速衝突時のランプ傾きを低速衝突時のランプ傾きよりも大きくするランプ関数発生手段と、前記検出データと高速衝突時のランプ関数データの高速衝突時の差と、前記検出データと高速衝突時のランプ関数データの低速衝突時の差を求める、これらの差を前記積分手段の入力検出データとする差形成手段とが設けられる。この装置により、前記累積積分の適正な減衰の設定に加えて、加速度センサの高速衝突、低速衝突時の出力特性に応じて、ランプ関数データの傾きを適正に設定することが可能になるので、高速衝突、低速衝突の判別をより適正に行うことができるようになった。

## 【0010】

【発明の実施の形態】以下本発明の実施の形態について図面を参照して説明する。図1は本発明の実施の形態に係るエアバッグ衝突判別装置の全体構成を示す図である。本図に示すように、エアバッグ衝突判別装置は、車両の減速度を検出する半導体式加速度(G)センサ1を具備する。この加速度センサ1には検出信号を増幅するために増幅器2が接続される。この増幅器2には検出信号に含まれる不要信号を除去するフィルタ3が接続される。このフィルタ3にはアナログ信号をデジタルデータに変換するためにA/D変換器4(Analog to Digital Converter)が接続される。このA/D変換器4には変換された検出データから衝突の有無を判定する衝突判別部5が設けられる。この衝突判別部5の後段にはこの判断によりエアバッグを展開する点火装置6が設けられる。

【0011】図2は図1の衝突判別部5の構成を示す図である。本図に示すように、衝突判別部5には、積分手段51と判定手段52が設けられる。積分手段51は、A/D変換器4から変換された検出データを入力する加

算器53及び54と、加算器53及び54の出力をそれぞれ接続され増幅率k1(<1)、増幅率k2(<1)で増幅する増幅器55及び56と、増幅器55及び56の出力を1サンプリング周期だけ遅延して前記加算器53及び54の他方の入力を形成する遅延器57及び58とが設けられる。ここに、k1<k2である。このようにして、積分手段51には検出データを高速衝突時、低速衝突時で別々に累積積分し、この累積積分の値を減衰させるに際し、k1<k2として、非衝突時において、高速衝突時の累積積分値SUMfの減衰を、低速衝突時の累積積分値SUMsの減衰よりも大きくしてある。

【0012】さらに、判定手段52には、増幅器55及び56の出力に接続され、高速衝突時、低速衝突時の累積積分値SUMf、SUMsを入力しそれぞれ閾値TH1、TH2と比較して高速衝突、低速衝突の判断を行うコンパレータ59及び60と、コンパレータ59及び60の出力に接続されて高速衝突、低速衝突の判断のいずれかの判断結果を出力する論理和部61とが設けられる。ここで、閾値TH1、TH2は高速衝突、低速衝突の判断を行うための累積積分値である。

【0013】このようにして、高速衝突時、低速衝突時で各別に累積積分値SUMf、SUMsを算出し、各累積積分値に対して高速衝突時、低速衝突時の加速度センサの出力特性を考慮して非衝突時の減衰を適正に設定できるようになったので、従来と比較して高速衝突時、低速衝突時での衝突の判別の向上が可能になる。図3は図1の衝突判別部5の別の構成を示す図である。本図に示すように、衝突判別部5には、積分手段51と判定手段52の前段のランプ関数発生手段53と差形成手段54とが設けられる。

【0014】このランプ関数発生手段53は、A/D変換器4より加速度センサの検出データを入力し、高速衝突時のランプ関数Rampf(n)、低速衝突時のランプ関数Ramps(n)として、

$$Rampf(n) = \min(\text{検出データ}(n), Rampf(n-1) + k_f)$$

$$Ramps(n) = \min(\text{検出データ}(n), Ramps(n-1) + k_s)$$

を発生する。ここに、nはサンプリングの序数であり、k<sub>f</sub>は高速衝突時用のランプ発生定数、k<sub>s</sub>は低速衝突時用のランプ発生定数であり、k<sub>f</sub>>k<sub>s</sub>である。

【0015】図4はランプ関数発生手段53による高速衝突時のランプ関数発生を説明する図である。本図に示すように、検出データに対して、高速衝突時のランプ関数Rampf(n)は、A1→A2、A3→A4、A5→A6、A7→A8では、

$$Rampf(n) = Rampf(n-1) + k_f$$

であり、A2→A3、A4→A5、A6→A7では、

$$Rampf(n) = \text{検出データ}(n)$$

である。

5

【0016】図5はランプ関数発生手段53による低速衝突時のランプ関数発生を説明する図である。本図に示すように、検出データに対して、低速衝突時のランプ関数 $R_{amps}(n)$ は、 $B1 \rightarrow B2$ 、 $A3 \rightarrow A4$ では、 $R_{amps}(n) = R_{amps}(n-1) + k_s$ であり、 $B2 \rightarrow A3$ では、 $R_{amps}(n) = \text{検出データ}(n)$ である。

【0017】次に、差形成手段54はA/D変換器4より検出データとランプ関数発生手段53からの高速衝突時、低速衝突時のランプ関数とを入力し、以下の高速衝突時、低速衝突時の差 $A_f(n)$ 、 $A_s(n)$ データを $A_f(n) = \text{検出データ}(n) - R_{ampf}(n)$   
 $A_s(n) = \text{検出データ}(n) - R_{amps}(n)$ として算出する。

【0018】これらの差 $A_f(n)$ 、 $A_s(n)$ データは積分手段51の加算器53、54に入力される。図6はエアバッグ衝突判別装置の一連の動作を説明するフローチャートである。ステップS1において、加速度センサの入力処理、フィルタ処理を行う。

【0019】ステップS2において、高速衝突用のランプ関数 $R_{ampf}$ を計算する。ステップS3において、高速衝突用の差 $A_f$ を計算する。ステップS4において、高速衝突用の減衰を伴う累積積分を行い、 $SUM_f$ を、以下のように、求める。

$$SUM_f(n) = \{SUM_f(n-1) + A_f(n)\} \cdot k_f$$

ステップS5において、低速衝突用のランプ関数 $R_{amps}$ を計算する。

【0020】ステップS6において、低速衝突用の差 $A_s$ を計算する。ステップS7において、低速衝突用の減衰を伴う累積積分を行い、 $SUM_s$ を、以下のように、求める。

$$SUM_s(n) = \{SUM_s(n-1) + A_s(n)\} \cdot k_s$$

ステップS8において、

6

$$SUM_f > TH_1$$

の判断を行う。この判断が「YES」なら高速衝突と判断されステップS10に進み、「NO」ならステップS9に進む。

【0021】ステップS9において、高速衝突でないならば、

$$SUM_s > TH_2$$

の判断を行う。この判断が「YES」ならステップS10に進み、「NO」なら割り込み終了を行う。ステップS10において、ステップS8、9の判断が「YES」なら点火処理を行って、割り込み終了を行う。

【0022】このようにして、高速衝突時、低速衝突時に、加速度センサの出力の累積積分の減衰、ランプ関数データの傾きを適正に設定でき、衝突の判別正常を向上できるようになった。

#### 【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の実施の形態に係るエアバッグ衝突判別装置の全体構成を示す図である。

【図2】図1の衝突判別部5の構成を示す図である。

【図3】図1の衝突判別部5の別の構成を示す図である。

【図4】ランプ関数発生手段53による高速衝突時のランプ関数発生を説明する図である。

【図5】ランプ関数発生手段53による低速衝突時のランプ関数発生を説明する図である。

【図6】エアバッグ衝突判別装置の一連の動作を説明するフローチャートである。

【図7】高速衝突、低速衝突時の加速度センサの出力を示す図である。

#### 【符号の説明】

1…加速度センサ

5…衝突判別手段

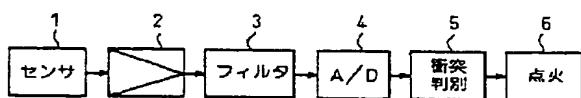
51…積分手段

52…判定手段

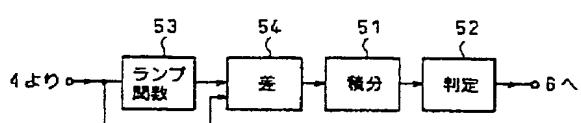
53…ランプ関数発生手段

54…差形成手段

【図1】

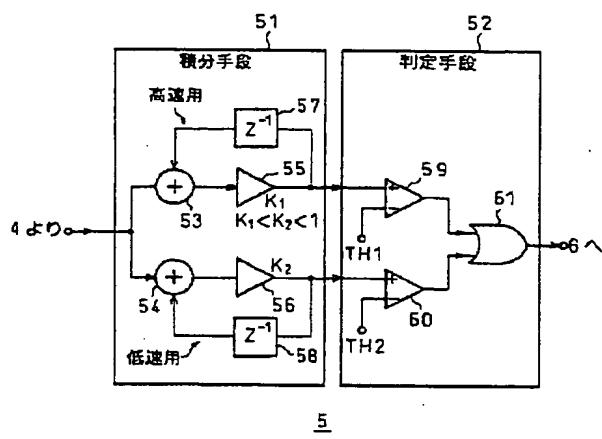


【図3】

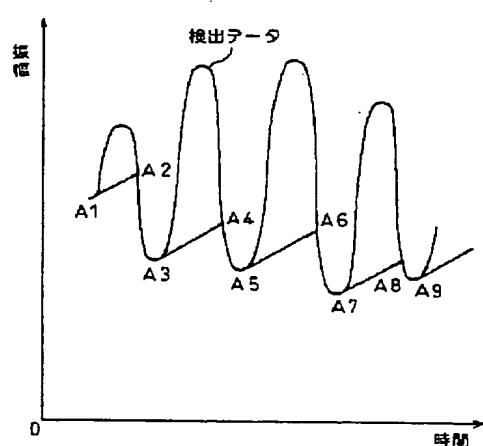


5

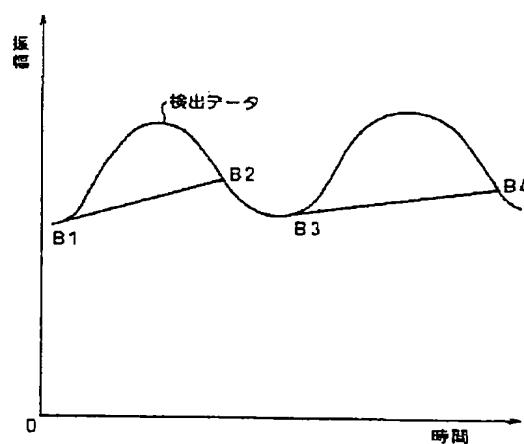
【図2】



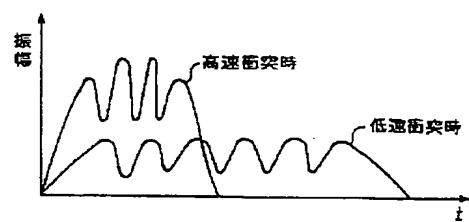
【図4】



【図5】



【図7】



【図6】

